Misunderstood.

ENGLISH CANTEENS.

Speculative Stewards.

camps and maneuvers are beginning, we

fortunes, and noncommissioned officers

ally offered by large firms to canteen stew-

ards, and there is no code of honor strong

enough to keep the stewards from yielding

In very many if not in most cases they be-

come accomplices with the contractors in

arose in the army itself. The recent an-

cers, who was killed in action in South

in a year found that the profits had doubled

and that twice as much could be returned

as bonus to the men, though he had re-

duced prices 20 per cent. The last ac-

On the strength of his success Major

Fortescue assisted Major Crawford, late of

the Grenadier Guards, to establish the Can-

teen and Mess Co-operative Society, which

of its existence its turnover grew to £150,-

their interest is limited to a maximum of

passive opposition which still exists in some

only to the soldier, but to the country, i

all the canteens in the army were man-

VOLTS AND PRESENCE OF MIND.

How a Man Up Against Them Saver

His Life.

Five thousand volts of electricity were

nurled into E. L. Price, an electrician a

em about it. It proved to be the tallest

"A few hundred of those things-volts of

electricity-kill a person," remarked one of

the doctors, eyeing the electrician askance

ways put in providing a circuit be formed."

"Just so," said the electrician, "but al-

"You say 5,000 volts of the stuff entered

"Yes, sir," Price replied; "5,000 volts-

"Didn't it do anything at all to you?"

"Nothing but this," replied Price, and

holding up his left hand he showed the

two middle fingers split a little at the tips

body comes in contact with a live wire

of whatever strength keep presence of

mind enough not to touch the wire with

another part of his body, like the other

WAR ON MODERN LINES.

of Nations Will Be Conducted.

H. G. Wells, in North American Review.

aged on these co-operative and profit-shar-

It would be an enormous advantage, no

quarters will disappear.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

doctors had ever heard.

at the man in wonder

asked a physician.

registered."

alive.

ond after contact

and withdrawing.

Lese Majesty.

"Lese majesty" is an old story in Ger-

many, but a recent incident shows that it

Emperor's belongings are regarded as sa-

cred. A one-year volunteer of the better

and he swere emphatically as he reduced

One More Gone.

preussischen Dienstpferdes!"

Boston Globe.

rejoicing.

ing principles.

pay by 3 cents a day.

afford any roses?"

Beverages.

beverage.

of hearing.

"No; straw, I said."

London Chronicle.

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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

The quotations show that the price of hogs is now the highest in seven years. With the prices of most other farm products high, the farmers will have the means to purchase what they really need during the next year.

If the President could put an end to the useless controversy that has sprung up between the friends of Admiral Schley and Admiral Sampson by calling off the proposed court of inquiry he would render the country a valuable service.

It looks now as if selecting the Constitudo the work that the Columbia did lecting the second horse in a race to win in a contest with another. But, after all, it is not a matter of first-class importance.

Candidate Maguire should not forget to commend most heartily, in his letter of ac ceptance, the increase of the city's expenses to a figure that a 21 per cent. increase of taxation in four years and \$790,000 increase of the bonded debt are not suf-

Sam Jones told a Kentucky audience the other night that all Republicans are rascals and all Democrats are fools. He also told his audience that, while he often was paid 200 an hour, many people receive but 10 cents. . The party that is made up of fools must be in a large majority where he lec-

Agres at \$200 an hour.

The United States has no use whatever for the Danish West Indies, but, as Denmark is determined to dispose of them, it may be a good stroke of polley on our part to take them. No doubt Germany would be only too glad to obtain them for a naval Blation, and such a step on her part would raise the Monroe doctrine in a very embarrassing shape

Those members of the Indiana Bible con-Terence who declared that there is a literal sheel and an abundance of work for such an institution have made themselves the subjects of quite general and not always serious newspaper comment. If the excellent men who emphasized the doctrine of eternal punishment hold to it, it is of the ntmost importance that they should make it the central idea of every sermon.

The Boston Herald finds in the attendance upon the Democratic primaries in this city evidence of the deplorable lack of ingerest which people take in municipal af feirs. The Democratic vote at the pri maries was nearly half as large as the party vote for President last November, and it was probably double the number of Democrats who would have attended the of imaries if held under the old system. The primary election may not be popular with those who desire to manipulate nominations, but the new system commends itself to the mass of men who belong to parties.

There is no reason for requiring Prince Chun to make deep reverence to Emperor William while his Chinese attendants are prone on the floor. If a representative of he German government were killed by nob in this country, the expression of regret by the President, with a promise to ring the assassins to justice, would be all hat would be required. Why should more be required of China? The Chinese cus oms service is in the hands of foreigners, ts: tariffs are arranged by foreigners, other lights have been put upon rulers and peode, and it is not surprising that the Chinese hate foreigners.

The downpour of water that submerged The larger part of Cleveland, late Saturday night, was an unusual happening. That water should fall over the best built portion of a city with ample drainage in such volums as to flood its streets and undermine sesidences seems incredible, yet such was the case. What befel the best part of Cleveland explains the washout on the Wabash in June, near Logansport. The culvert had carried off the water for years, but one night a cloud like a suspended lake burst in the vicinity of the culvert, and so sudden was the fall of water that it could not pass through the outlet and conse quently flooded the valley and undermined

The statement made to a meeting of the specting the proposition of Mr. Morgan, of the United States Steel Corporation, is too of the controversy. In the conference bethe Steel Corporation Mr. Morgan offered the officers of the Amalgamated Association to four mills, thus putting them under tend the union scale to all the mills of the company if, in the meantime, the associatior lived up to its agreement. It was sim-

ply giving to President Shaffer and his as- soldiers. The Journal does not join in the

sociates, at the end of two years, all that seemingly unreasonable attacks upon the bitterly. "What's the matter? Can't the club they asked. This proposition Mr. Shaffer rejected, declaring that all the mills, in some of which there are few union workers, must be put under the scale or a strike would follow. This statement comes from a member of the Amalgamated, now a striker, who was sent to Pittsburg to investigate all matters connected with the strike. If true it takes from Mr. Shaffer the last claim for consideration and makes him an uncompromising man, totally unfit to occupy the position which gives him

THE LESSON OF LABOR DAY.

The observance of Labor day was more general yesterday than ever before. More organizations were in line and the different trades were more largely represented than Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or Indianapolis was probably true of every They are as follows: town in the country which has industries This larger demonstration is due to the fact that the conditions essential to the well-being of wage-earners were never dition of the country than labor organizathis paper must, in order to receive attention. tions. The parade showed that the memgenerally employed and fairly paid that they could afford special uniforms for the occasion. The people that lined the streets | Wilmington 1.40 through which the procession marched composed very largely of the families and friends of the marching men, were so wel and tastefully dressed that it was the subject of remark. Nothing like it could be found elsewhere in the world. The marks of class which appear in other countries are obliterated by the public school system. The entire satisfaction of those who marched and those who looked on as friends told in their manner and conversation, and their faces proved that those who depict the hardship of labor at the present time are the victims of their own delusions Most of the speeches will show that the orators did not attempt to destroy the cheerfulness of the day by dismal chatter about the poor growing poorer. Indeed oratory was least prominent in the exercises, games of various kinds better suiting the day than speaking that might be dreary. The day was also marked by sobriety and decorum. In any other country such a festival by laboring people would be marred by brawls due to the use of intoxicants. All America is learning that a lay of recreation is not a day of dissipation, and no element in American society has a clearer idea of the difference than the wage-earner who has American ideas. Sobrlety and self-respect are the special characteristics of the American holiday. Law and police regulations have not wrought this marked change in fifty years; individual self-respect, not the least important of which is Labor day, on which the American wage-earner feels bound to

UNSUSTAINED CHARGES.

Two months ago an article appeared in the Forum, written by Francis E. Leupp, setting forth that the reason why the pension roll does not materially decrease so long after the war, is fraud in the service Portions of this article have been copied into hundreds of papers, thus giving the public the impression that the pension roll is "honey-combed with fraud." In his article Mr. Leupp gives instances of frauds which have been perpetrated and discovered. For instance, one medical board passed thirty-two cases of heart disease in every county in the Northern States, thousands of them, and only one is found to be either dishonest or lax, but the dishonesty of this board was exposed by having the cases sent to another board, which discovered that the applicants did not suffer from heart disease. Thus one medical board corrected the fraud of another. In this State, some time since, a medical board rated an applicant at \$12 per month for a "normal liver" and gave him a total rating of \$120 a month. This last was a case of gross ignorance on the part of a board which had few cases, but it was discovered by the examiners in Washington, as were the thirty-two cases of heart disease, and thrown out and the medical board dismissed. Moreover, it is the diagnosis of examining boards, rather than the ratings, that governs the examiners in Washingon. It can be added that the medical boards, as a rule, are made up of reputable

Mr. Leupp and his friends call attention to the instance of a Tennessee attorney who filed 108 claims, o. which only eight had any merit, the others being fictitious and based upon forged papers. Who made the discovery that these claims were fraudulent? The agents and special examiners of the Pension Bureau, who are constantly on the lookout for such frauds, and generally discover and reject them. Certainly, claims not allowed cannot swell the pension roll. The writer might have added that a score of claim agents have been sent to the penitentiary for attempting such frauds. Still another instance cited by Mr. Leupp is that of an Indiana claim agent who submitted claims for men who had never been in the service. That he did so is evidence that the claim agent and Mr. Leupp are ignorant of the fact that an honorable discharge must be presented by every applicant at the outset. Such claims, not accompanied with discharges, were rejected and consequently could not have swelled the pension roll.

physicians in active practice.

Soon after Mr. Cleveland became President, upon the assumption that the pension rolls were "honey-combed with fraud," more than 100,000 pensioners of one class were suspended, and several thousands of other classes. In all of these cases the pensioners were required to submit fresh evidence that they were entitled to pen sions. The result was nearly all the suspended pensioners were restored to the roll before the close of Mr. Cleveland's term. That there are men drawing pensions who should not, and others having larger pensions than they should, is not denied. It is equally true that other men who deserve as Mr. Leupp gives do not warrant the tween President Shaffer and the officers of | fraud. By an act approved by Mr. Cleveland Jan. 20, 1887, all soldiers who had been enrolled sixty days in the Mexican

commissioner of pensions; at the same time it protests against those outrageous assaults upon the men and women who are drawing pensions, by which all are indiscriminately charged with fraud and per-

THE TAX RATE OF CITIES.

The tax rate in cities and townships while it is less discussed than national and State taxation, is far more important, because it is a much heavier burden than Tommy Atkins Suffers Because o power over the conduct of thousands of all others combined and is the tax which is increasing from year to year. For that reason all questions of local taxation should receive more attention and be the topic of more discussion than they have received in the past. The rate of taxation in a few cities, with the percentage of the market value of the property upon which serious abuses. The British soldier has ever before in this city. What is true of the assessments are made, are of interest. been robbed that contractors may make

Percentage of pocket bribes in the shape of presents, se-Rate of tax valuation | cret rebates, discounts and other unfair taxation City. to full value. on \$100. per cent Boston New York per cent Chicago per cen Cleveland 1.30 per cent Incinnati per cent Detroit per cent Kansas City 2.65 per cent ouisville per cen Milwaukee per cent 2.90 New Orleans per cent. Philadelphia per cent Pittsburg 1.70 66 2-3 per cent San Francisco 1.62 per cent 1.95 66 2-3 per cent 100

per cent Indianapolis 1.23 per cent It is probable that the county tax is cluded in some of the foregoing rates, bu in most of them the figures represent only the taxation for city purposes. In all the Eastern cities the cost of the improvement of streets and the construction of sewers is assessed upon the property of the whole city, instead of upon the property fronting upon or adjacent to the streets improved, as is the case in Indianapolis and many other cities in the West, If such improvements were included in the general tax in this and other cities the tax rate would be considerably higher than it

The general complaint, not only in the larger, but in the smaller cities, is the are purchasing the equipment essential to cities such an increase should be expected. Cities generally are growing, and because of the trolley lines are extending so that expenditures for police, fire departments and schools must keep pace with such expansion. Nevertheless the rate of taxation should not be increased in a growing city much beyond the increase of taxable property. Because a city gains 4 or 5 per cent. in population in a year the rate of taxation should not be increased in like ratio, since, with this new population, capital must come to give employment. The levy in this city increased for strictly municipal purposes 21 2-3 per cent. from 1897 to 1900. Yet, with this increase, there will be deficit at the close of the year 1901. In addition to this increase of 21 2-3 per cent, in the rate of taxation the bonded debt of the city has been increased \$790,000 since 1896. This is a matter which should interest citizens, since a city cannot go on indefinitely increasing its public burdens at such | thing in the line of a story of that kind the

Mr. Lew Wallace, jr., in his address yeserday declared that the labor union is in no respect like the trust which he denounces. He did not, however, undertake o prove that the labor union is not a combination to direct labor in the interest of its members. What Mr. Wallace calls a "trust" is a combination of capitalists to control the production and fix the price of an article. If it can do this the trust creates a monopoly. The labor union is orto fix the hours and wages. It will not, as a rule, permit men who are not members of | fingers touched the 5,000-volt wire I knew the same employment. labor seeks to create a monopoly by stricting employment in any department of

production to its membership The Cleveland Leader says saloons should of such visitors may take a drink or two attend such meetings are very temperate, if not total abstainers. When an Indiana keepers contributed handsomely tertainment fund, expecting to recoup from the visiting veterans. After the encampment the salcon keepers said that the Grand Army were total abstainers.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow will be surprised when he reads the Sentinel of Monday and discovers that he is an Englishman. Perhaps he wouldn't mind being mistaken for a German, being so chummy with Emperor William, you know-that is you know if you have read Poultney's letters-but an Englishman, oh, no!

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Coming to It.

Brooklyn Citizen Brooklyn Workingman's Wife (in 1905)-What's nappened, Danny? Her Husband (desperately)-Well, I've been fired by J. P. Morgan, and there's nobody else | watch-watch perpetually-the pressure, the

in the world to work for! The Chicago Library.

"Oh, papa, how kind of you to buy me such a beautiful volume for my birthday gift." And Irene Dearborn's eyes filled with happy tears as she began eagerly to turn over the leaves of the edition de luxe of the Chicago di-

Not That Kind.

These hiralings of capital may interrupt me," lowled the shaggy-haired orator, "but they can't my fellow-citizens, they would silence me with giant powder!'

"Not at all, sir," replied one of the jeering minions of capital. "They would use insect pow- | New York Evening Post,

A Dangerous Experiment.

Cleveland Plain Dealer "I see that a Paris physician has decided to nocculate himself with bovine tuberculosis in

and want to hook things? Wouldn't that be al-

Laurels Not Satisfactory.

Her masterly effort had been received with ex-

"There can be no doubt." asserted one of her compress. "that you are entitled to the laurel

"Laurel wreath!" repeated the budding poet, bereavement.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Is the South Reaping the Results of Masculine Degradation?

"I would like a straw with this lemonade," Colfax (Ind.) Standard. said the lady at the table to the server of the The air in the South has been polluted for "Hey?" ejaculated the watter, who was hard

the past month with the sickening odor of false. The gentleman claims to have taken burning human flesh. Negroes have been roasted alive at a half dozen or more places by howling mobs frenzied by some real or imaginary offense against society. We are informed, however, that in some instances the mobs were cool, deliberate, methodical and orderly. If the latter statement be true the heinousness of the offense is much more apparent. When men will go about the revolting and inhuman details of burning a At this season of the year, just when the human being at the stake one cannot refrain from asking: What cruelty will they wish to call attention again to the question not resort to, and how long will it be until of soldiers' canteens. As is perfectly well known, they have hitherto been liable to

men will be roasted alive for mere waywardness or that perversity of temperament that yields easily to patiently applied mild remedies? To the observer it is plainly apparent that the South is reaping a harvest the result of

a seed time of crime-paying a part of the forms of profit. Temptations are continudebts that unchaste manhood has been making for two centuries. For more than 200 years the chastity of the negro woman has been considered the common property of soulless whelps who boasted of the superiority in all things of the white man. taking money out of their comrades' pock-The white moral leper has skulked to the cabin under cover of night or dragged ignorant womanhood to lower and more de-For a few years past there has been a basing levels in the cotton field. So long has the negro woman's virtue been considmovement to check the scandal, and it ered a marketable commodity at the disposal of the white man that the ebony nual report of the Canteen and Mess Co- black of the native African has been partially eliminated and in its stead the negro operative Society traces its history. The has taken on the moral depravity of men idea was first put in practice by Major who led the dual lives of posing as the salt Lionel Fortescue, of the Seventeenth Lanof the earth in public and cohabiting with their slaves under cover of darkness. This | a conversation: Africa last year. Ten years ago he took practice has continued for so many generathe management of the canteen into his tions in the South that the blue-eyed negro | day own hands, bought in fair markets, inand those with no other African distinsisted on honesty in the steward, and withguishing characteristics but the flat nose and thick lips are quite common. What but crime, revolting and shocking, could be ancestry of moral depravity back of it? his Monticello appointment. counts we have of his canteen show that Again we say it is evident that the South his system had, in fact, increased the men's is reaping the results of masculine degradation. While idolizing the white woman and teaching her that toil was debasing and ease and luxury her heritage, the so-called knighthood of Dixie has laid the foundation, by immoral practice, for a menace to first began its work at Caterham. The War the white woman that the most drastic Office has discouraged the society as it dismeasures will fail to stop. When some courages everything new and most things negro brute assaults a whi doing only what thousands of white men But in spite of that the society has dehave done with the negro woman for ten veloped rapidly, and in the first four years generations. He is simply following the dictates of the birthmark of inheritance. 000 (\$750,000.) Shareholders are not allowed Another thing, too, that emphasizes how to hold more than £200 (\$1,000) apiece, and dearly the South is paying the price of past disregard of moral laws lies in the 5 per cent. It is hoped to abolish private fact that the public conscience has become shareholders altogether, and to make the so corroded that men will participate in regimental institutes the members, so that burning those at the stake who have the the society might become the sole property white blood of some of the mob coursing in of those institutes, the profits being shared their veins. entirely among the consumers. And we feel Such voices as Brady, Graves and Howsure that when the War Office and com-

ells, with "the new South" as a watch manding officers fully apprehend both the objects and methods of the society the word, have revolutionized commercial conditions in Dixie and laid the foundation for a new industrial era, pregnant with manmaking force; but this new gray matter in the commercial brain cannot divert conditions from that logical compensation which is a law of nature, just and exacting. There is no way of escaping the whirlwind when we have once sown the wind; the little foxes destroy the vines; and he, man or nation, who weaves a thread of wrong in the moral fabric of existence cannot divert the rent that always appears first at the weakest point. The blackness of social depravity may be gilded for a time, but just so sure as murder will out in obedience to an inflexible law of justice that pervades all nature, just so sure will beastliness and lustfulness come to the surface with shock-

ing awfulness. The crimes of the negro of the South are not the result of citizenship conferred upon the Edison Company plant yesterday, and the black man. The cause was woven into the social fabric back in the days of slavery he walked over to the City Hospital to tell and since, too. Men that are begotten in crime-no odds how much it may be winked at-cannot after generations of such practices, rise above their environments and become mundane saints. The white man of the South sowed the wind and he may devote his best energy, between drinks, to burning negroes and he will only add to the leousness of the scar he has made. Nature does not adjust herself by any such means. The burning of a negro is a terrible arraignment and hissing criticism of those practices that have led down-not up-toyour body?" inquired another one, gazing such an excuse for justice.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

An Interesting Reminiscence of Illinois Politics.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"That's all, except kind of a queer feeling in my breast, as if somebody had hit me there, but not very hard. When my Lincoln entered the law office of Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton. As he deposited himenough not to try and put the wire away from 'em with my other hand, If I had, self in a chair he looked at Weldon, and, of course my life would have snuffed out with a humorous expression on his face, quicker'n a match in a gale. But at that might have done so, for the shock as it was was enough to make the oldest hand at "Well, I'm here." the business forget for the instant all he "Yes," replied Weldon, "I see you are, knew. It's the old question of keeping your presence of mind, no matter what happens. Let a person one part of whose

"While I have the right of any other citizen to be here or anywhere else I please,' Lincoln went on, "I don't feel altogether unembarrassed."

hand or a foot or any other part of his body, and he will most generally get away This, of course, is providing there's | rival candidates for the Illinois senatorsomebody else around or within call to ship. The series of incidents which folcome and knock the wire away with a lowed Lincoln's arrival in Clinton, if it "And the rescuer, under such circumdid not actually bring about the famous stances, should not try to push the wire joint debate between the men who were away, for this may cause him to get fas- to be presidential nominees in the camtened to it himself. It should always be paign two years later, certainly had an knocked away with a blow, any kind of a important bearing thereon. Judge Law-This gives only instantaneous cenrence Weldon is the senior justice of the tact, and the momentum of the blow sends | Court of Claims at Washington. He belonged to that group of strong characters, that. I stopped eating simply because I the wire away from the club the next seclawyers and politicians, of central Illinois Dr. Griess, receiving physician of the which for two generations wielded mighty hospital, dressed the slight wounds on influence in the affairs of the Nation. Price's fingers and sent him on his way Some years before coming to Washington to take the place on the Court of Claims, Judge Weldon was a law partner of David Davis at Bloomington. In 1858 he was living and practicing at Clinton, and was the friend of Lincoln "Clinton," said Judge Weldon, recalling three square meals a day are not an actual

circumstances and conversations of fifty-Prophecy as to How Future Conflict three years ago as readily as if they were of last week, "was the headquarters of the Danites.' That was the name which was given to a faction of Democrats in Probably, between contiguous nations Illinois which was antagonistic to Judge Douglas. In making his campaign Dougthat have mastered the art of war, instead las had come to Clinton to speak. Lincoln of the pouring clouds of cavarly of the old was there to hear him. Douglas traveled dispensation, this will be the opening phase by special train with two coaches and flat car. On the flat car was a cannon. of the struggle, a vast deal all along the As soon as the train arrived where a frontler between groups of skilled marksmeeting was to be held the cannon was fired a number of times to inform the peomen, continually being relieved and reple. Because of the fact that Clinton was freshed from the rear. Probably for a time recognized as a center of 'the Danites, there will be no definite army here or there, there was great excitement over the meetno controllable battle, no great general in ing to be held that day. Lincoln had especial reasons for wanting to hear Douglas. the field at all. But, somewhere far in the There had been several speeches up to that rear, the central organizer will sit at the time, but no joint debate had been artelephonic center of his vast front, and he ranged. References of the candidates to will strengthen here and feed there and each other had been growing more pointed. Lincoln had made his 17th of June speech, incessant, remorseless pressure that is seeking to wear down his councervailing | Stephen and Roger' (meaning James Bu-Behind the thin firing line that is actually Taney) 'are in a conspiracy to nationalize engaged the country for many miles will be slavery, through the administration's polrapidly cleared and devoted to the business icy in Kansas, the Nebraska compromise of war. Big machines will be at work makand the Dred Scott decision ing the second, third and fourth lines of "Douglas," said Judge trenches that may be needed if presently made his Chicago speech following this the firing line is forced back, spreading out declaration by Lincoln. He had transverse paths for the swift, lateral answered the charge, but had wholly igmovement of the cyclists who will be in

nored it. At the same time, instead of perpetual alertness to relieve sudden local confining himself to a discussion of napressures. And all along those great motor tional issues and to his own course in Conroads our first anticipations sketched, there | gress, he had devoted a considerable portion will be a vast and rapid shifting to and fro of his speech to Lincoln and had attacked of big, long-range guns. These guns will him personally. This gave Lincoln his opprobably be fought with the help of balportunity, and he took advantages of it in loons, which will hang above the firing line a speech at Springfield a few days later, all along the front, incessantly ascending In the course of his analysis of the Chicago speech of Douglas, Lincoln said: 'The Senator has referred to me personally, but he has not answered the charge made. Therefore, I am entitled to take default on the bill against him.

"The Republicans had, of course, made much of this failure of Douglas to meet the assertion of Lincoln. The next important may have new aspects. According to this event of the campaign was this meeting at Clinton. Public interest in what Douglas. might have to say was keyed to a high Lincoln had left Springfield and had pitch. come to Clinton to listen, although, as he class was on parade with the cavalry regi- said, he was 'not altogether unembarment of which he was a member. Some rassed.' Lincoln came to my office as soon misconduct of his horse excited his anger, as he reached Clinton and remained there until it was time to go to the meeting, habit fixed on him, and begin to chew the cud | the beast to order. A sergeant who had | which was to be held in a grove. While we seen the action and everheard the words sat in my office talking about the camrank, nor for talking on parade, but for in- had at that time in his pocket a challenge sulting a horse of his Prussian Majestry's to joint debate

service-"Beleidigung eines koeniglichen asked lenged him, the question is not on the

docket Another of Brigham Young's widows is dead, and now there are only four lonely reliets to console each other in their sad We took a roundabout course. When we and, while violent, was not accompanied | could not be so well seen as the scattering got to the grove we found a place near to by loss of life.

the stand, but at the same time rather out of range. During the entire meeting I did ng see Douglas look toward Lincoln. After a while Douglas took up the charge. He spoke of Lincoln as his competitor. I don't

think he said 'distinguished competitor. But after stating the declaration Lincoln had made, Douglas said: 'I can't be answering every charge made against me, especially one which i default on his bill against me. He is claim-

ing default against the Constitution of the nited States. "Upon that line," continued Judge Weldon, "Douglas dwelt for some time, trying line. What interests the pilots is, how can to put Lincoln in antagonism to the Constitution. Then he became very bitter and personal in his language. Lincoln was as white as a sheet. I turned to him and said: "'I think he knows you are here.

" 'I guess so.' Lincoln replied. "When Douglas finished there went up a great cry for Lincoln. The scene was intensely exciting. Everybody looked toward Lincoln and the demand for him was overwhelming. The Democrats shouted for Douglas. They were perhaps slightly in the majority, but no more "'You can't speak here,' I said.

"'Of course not,' Lincoln replied.

"Tell them you will speak at the courthouse to-night,' I suggested. "Lincoln arose and looked around him. The shouting subsided. For the first time during the afternoon Douglas looked in the direction of Lincoln. The two men faced each other. Douglas was in the act of putting on his collar, which he had taken off when he began. It was a hot day. As soon | Grosse. None of them is as large as the as there was silence Lincoln said:

"'Of course I can't speak here. This is Judge Douglas's meeting. But, ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to hear me discuss the issues of the campaign I will meet you at the east door of the courthouse at early candle light this evening. And then (Lincoln swung out his long arm in the direction of Douglas so far it almost seemed as if he would hit him) I will answer what Judge Douglas has said.

"Lincoln spoke that night to a great crowd at the courthouse. Douglas left Clinton. He was to speak two days later at Monticello. The day after the Clinton meeting I said to Lincoln in the course of "'What do you think Douglas is doing to

"'Wallowing around Decatur, I suppose," Lincoln replied "That day Douglas accepted Lincoln's ship's captain when he fell. Both had been challenge to joint debate. He dated it from suffering from heart disease, and the vioexpected from a generation with a long the little town of Bement on his way to

FASTERS AND FASTING.

Folks That Seem Not to Need Three Meals a Day. Philadelphia Ledger.

A few days ago the Ledger reported the Franklin, Pa., but who died after a fast of porter, with scrupulous exactness, "she swallowed only one ounce of food and for fifty-five days she took absolutely nothing, with the exception of a small glass of water occasionally." The report compared this case with that of Dr. Tanner, who won fame by fasting for forty days; but Dr. his time there have been many individuals more days, and most of them declared that their health was much improved by the

One of the most interesting of these was Leonard Thress, of this city, who, in the winter of 1900, fasted for fifty days, as a cure for dropsy. At the end of that time he ate a hearty meal, smoked a cigar and declared that he never felt better in his life. His weight had diminished from 200 to 133 pounds, but the dropsy had left him and he was physically sound and well,

Another remarkable faster is Miss Estella F. Kuenzel, also of this city, whose case was reported in the Ledger on Dec. 25, 1899 but without giving her name. Miss Kuenzel fasted forty-five days, but, unlike Dr. Tanner, she did not shut herself up in a room and take no exercise. She walked long distances almost every day, and on the fortyfourth day of her fast covered seven miles. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about her experience was that during her fast she lost only twenty pounds in weight, Just at present there seems to be something of an epidemic of fasting. Several instances have appeared in recent news re-

ports. On Aug. 5 Miss Agnes Mitchell, of Detroit, ended a fast of forty-six days, undertaken to cure a stomach trouble. She nearly collapsed during that time, becoming deaf, dull of sight and at times unconsclous; but on the forty-sixth day she surprised those about her by saying, "I feel hungry, took some wheat broth, and the report says: "It is confidently expected by her family that she will regain her

About the same time Dr. Immanuel Pfeiffer, of Boston, ended a thirty-days' fast undertaken in the interests of science Dr. Pfeiffer made daily notes of his progress, and found that he lost in weight nearly a pound a day. He lost most flesh on days when he drank but litle water, when he overexerted himself, or when the heat was excessive. On some days he gained in weight, and his whole loss in the thirty days was twenty-six pounds. It was his third experience in fasting, and he declares he will not be satisfied until he has fasted sixty days without losing weight-a feat which Dr. Tanner, who is now in New York, encourages him to believe is possible. Like Dr. Tanner, he broke his fast with a perfectly enormous meal, and felt

no ill effects from i The fast of F. H. Butterfield, director of music in the public schools of New Bedford, which began about July 15, was still in progress at last accounts. Mr. Butterfield was a sufferer from indigestion He took advantage of his vacation to camp out in the Maine woods and do his fasting away from the curious crowd, but to an interviewer who found him there he said I enjoy it; I am too good an eater for was convinced that it was the only way to ward off a severe illness, * * * I have now gone over twenty-five days and have in hand, pressed the button no craving for food. How long before I shall is a question time alone can answer. * * * I am not well yet; my tongue must calls a halt in my fasting.

ANTIQUITY OF STRIKES

So it seems there are people to whom

Labor Troubles in Egypt Pre-Christian Times.

Philadelphia Times. Labor strikes are of great antiquity. Although, owing to the different conditions different lines from those of the present day. As an available starting point for began making soundings. Whether the desuch movements the case of the Hebrews in Egypt is given, which the Egyptians | nothing as yet to indicate that after dredgtried to put down by the imposition of still ing out the loose rock the channel will not heavier tasks, Pre-Christian and mediaeval history also contain many instances of the workman rebelling against what he chanan, Stephen A. Douglas and Roger | thought to be material wrong. The guilds or old trade associations of England, which I included both masters and workmen, did something toward smoothing the relations of labor and capital. These were sup- exceeded only by the blowing up of Hell

> revived in succeeding reigns, were not as effective as they had been. England appears to have been first in establishing the trade union, as at present | was then altogether unprecedented and known. Originally these combinations of workmen were more or less prohibited there under severe penalties. The exten- of water which sprang skyward a full sive introduction of machinery toward the thousand feet when the Shag rock mines latter end of the eighteenth century gave | were shot the speciacle yesterday was a great impulse to the trade-union prin- something of a disappointment. legislation against them had been wiped efforts of the workman in France to throw | different drillings and a somewhat prooff the legal restraints against his com- portionate result was anticipated. bining with his fellows were less successful, penalties being in force against it as | timate the height to which the tremendous late as 1868. The trade-union idea in the body of displaced water was thrown. At

same year.

The right to make protest or appeal as a body was early claimed by the workmen suddenly source gracefully toward the of America. The first recorded strike in | zenith. this country as a result of such combina- | though it was, the great white flood did tion took place in 1741. Where it occurred not reach the expected height is not told, but is thought to have been at | Viewed from the south the ascending Boston. In this case the leaders were tried | water seemed to rise from the western for conspiracy. The shoemakers of this end of the long working platform. Spreadcity brought about the next big strike. It | Ing eastward as it rose, carrying hundreds reprimanded him sharply, not for breaking paign Lincoln told me that Judge Douglas started in 1796 and lasted three years. The of piles with it and a great burden of insaflors of Philadelphia struck for higher discriminate timber. It soon reached wages in 1803. The leaders of it were ar-"What do you think of it?" Lincoln rested and imprisoned. A New York strike of 1809 by the shoemakers first brought thousands upon thousands of cubic yards "Well. I said, "if you have already chal- the word "scab" into use, and a printers' of water that had been lifted into midair. strike in 1821 gave title to the epithet "rat." as applied to a nonunion man. The women | water to one's car only after the moun-"When we started for the meeting Lin- struck for the first time in a shoemaking tain of water had almost subsided. Its coln suggested that we keep out of the way strike at Lynn. The strike failed. Rioting of the procession. He said he didn't care is not mentioned as a feature of strikes to be any more conspiguous than necessary, until 1848. This took place at Pittsburg, which were lifted far out of the water

SHIPS TOO BIG FOR PILOTS.

They Find Difficulty in Boarding the New Giant Ocean Liners.

St. Louis Republic.

The immense size of the new ocean glant, the Celtic, has raised a serious question among pilots and steamship men generally. The Celtic is nine stories in height, and five stories of the nine are above the water they get up the side of this giant without the expenditure of enough energy to run a sawmill for several minutes? This is really a serious question. The climb is a hard one. Imagine scaling the bare side of a five-story building on a flapping, wriggling ladder of rope! It requires strength and skill; just how much of the former is shown by the fact that within a comparatively short time two pilots have fallen dead of heart disease on the deck after making the climb. These deaths did not occur on the Celtic; there are other big ships up whose towering sides it is an awful job to climb. Among these vessels are the Deutschland, the Oceanic, the Campania, the Lucania and the Wilhelm der

Celtie, but each is a giant. It is not an easy thing to climb a short distance on one of these rope ladders. The ships do not stand still like a house. They pitch and roll. Pitch and roll No. 1 sends the pilot swinging far away off the side of the ship like a pendulum. Pitch and roll No. 2 brings him back quickly, and slap! he goes against the iron plates. As most of the pilots are elderly men and inclined to fleshiness, the ascent of a big ship is not viewed with unmixed delight by them. In New York harbor, Alfred Baudier and John Canvin, pilots, paid with their lives for boarding big ships. In each case they dropped dead almost on the instant that

they reached the deck. Baudier had his hand stretched out to grasp that of the lent exercise of climbing killed them. D. A. Nash, secretary of the New York Board of Commissioners of Pilots, has been laboring for a long time with the steamship companies to provide an improved type of ladder. The one that is used commonly consists simply of four ropes, with knots at intervals to hold the little footboards in place. A person can climb up on these lad-

ders, but so can a person stand on his head. There are, however, occupations more com-A favorite idiosyncrasy of the common rope ladder is not only to sag to one side and then the other, but it also writhes like a serpent with indigestion. Then usually, when the pilot is half way up, the thing adds a new trick to the others. It begins to twist. Sometimes it twists slowly, sometimes it twists so fast that it spins like a top. It happens so often that a pilot is brown while mounting one of these things that it is the invariable rule for the yawls to shoot away from the side of the ship as soon as the pilot has begun climbing. This

is done so that, if he falls, he shall fall into soft water instead of a hard boat Some of the steamship lines have adopted an improved ladder in response to Mr. Nash's suggestion. They have horizontal ron rods placed along their ladders at intervals, so that the affair cannot spin. But the right kind of ladder is yet to be found on most ships. It is the one that the pilots want, and it certainly seems a wish that is modest enough, for their design does not resemble a grand staircase by any means. They desire a ladder of the common rope ladder type, but they want the footboards made oval instead of square, and just above each footboard they want an iron rod, so that they will have something to hold on with. This ladder would be fairy steady, and while it is not so luxurious that it threatens to make steamship boarding from a sailboat a fad, it will at least save the pilot from being treated to daily tectotum experiences.

The past year has seen great changes in the problem confronting pilots. Ships go out now with drafts that far exceed anything that ever had been thought possible. In 1897, when there was pronounced agitation looking to the widening of the main ship channel at New York to 2,000 feet and its deepening to thirty-five feet, well-informed shipping men said that there was no doubt that in time ships would draw from twenty-eight to twenty-nine feet of water regularly, and that some few might even draw thirty feet.

This was considered a daring prophecy, but in the year just ended the following drafts were recorded at New York by the pilots and forwarded to the board of engineers of the United States army, who have charge of the harbor improvements: Patricia, 31 feet 5 inches; Deutschland, 31 feet; Bulgaria, 31 feet; Cimric, 31 feet Minnehaha, 32 feet 2 inches; Belgravia, 31 feet 6 inches; Minneapolis, 32 feet 6 inches; Minnehaha, 32 feet 5 inches; Graf Waldersee, 32 feet; Minneapolis, 32 feet 3 inches; Patricia, 32 feet; Minnehaha, 32 feet 2 inches; Minnehaha, 32 feet 6 inches; Minnehaha, 32 feet 4 inches; Minneapolis, 32 feet 2 inches. Under these circumstances it is only a matter of a short time before the channels of the harbor absolutely will have to be deepened and widened

The pilots are extremely anxious for improvement. They have found the burden of piloting increased immeasurably by the knowledge that few of the big ships that they guide out have water enough under their keels, and that some day a great vessel, going out or coming in across the bar in a storm, will strike when a big wave ships from under her.

BLOWING UP ARCH ROCK

Sight Seems to Have Been The Worth Seeing.

San Francisco Chroniele.

Arch Rock is gone. Over where it once arose, a menace to navigation, mariners in perfect confidence. A few minutes past noon yesterday Miss Luella Axman, daughter of the contractor who has tons of nitro-gelatin, well placed in hunlook better than that before my stomach | dreds of holes under the great crag. And then the watching hundreds on the boats and the many thousands on the hills were transfixed in attention

They saw a mountain of tumbling waters, dotted here and there with debris, rising majestically hundreds of feet in the air where an instant before had been a long flat platform shining in the midst of the sunlit, peaceful strait. The waters had hardly subsided when scores of craft of every description headed for the scene of the upheaval. Pieces of timber were eagerly taken in as souvenirs, while boatmen did a lively business picking up dead fish. For acres and acres the waters were white with foam and strewn with debris. Presently the contractor's boat came up and sired depth has been made at all points cannot be ascertained now, but there is be cleared. The engineers in charge are confident that the result is altogether suc-

It was ascertained by Colonel Heur, by means of photographs and triangulation, that the maximum height reached by the water was 466 feet. In the first Shag rock explosion the column ascended isi feet; in the second 1,100 feet. In the amount of explosive used the present operations were pressed by Henry VIII, and, although Gate in New York harbor in 1876. On that occasion black powder was used. The charging of a mine of such mag-

nitude in the immediate vicinity of a city dire results were predicted To those who saw the splendid column iple, and by 1820 most, if not all, of the Shag rock there had been but eight tons of nitro-glycerin. Under Arch rock more off the statute books in England. The than thirty tons had been placed in the

It was difficult for the spectators to es-English sense took hold in Germany the first it seemed as though the Shag rock exhibition was to be altogether dwarfed by the immense column of water which tremendous in volume

length almost twice that of its height. Then some idea could be gained of the The deep reverberation came across the deep rumble gave a new impression of the depth of the disturbance. The tons of rock fragments of the demolished coffer.